

**UNITED STATES SENATOR
CHARLES L. McNARY.**



Because United States Senator Charles L. McNary has made good he should be nominated to succeed himself in the Republican Primary, May 17th.

From the day he became Senator he has loyally championed the prosecution of the war, and during his term of office has accomplished more for Oregon than any other member in Congress in a like period.

Among his colleagues he is known as "the man on the job," and during the present war crisis Oregon should consider itself fortunate in having an opportunity to return him and not be compelled to send to Washington, a new, untrained man.

Believing that the supreme obligation he owes his country is to help win the war, Senator McNary, instead of returning to his state to conduct a political campaign, is at his post in Washington working for Oregon and aiding in the prosecution of the war.

Always since entering the Senate he has been a friend of our soldiers and sailors and has introduced legislation giving them preferential homestead rights and repeatedly championed their cause when their welfare was in jeopardy.

Championing the cause of the Oregon farmers, Senator McNary procured for them a primary wheat market, saving thereby several million dollars to the wheat growers of the Northwest.

Realizing the present Food Control Law fails to fix prices for many commodities, Senator McNary has introduced, and is laboring for the passage of a bill, striking at profiteering and fixing prices on the necessities of life.

Senator McNary has procured:

Government contracts for the first time in the State's history for Oregon products, such as prunes, dehydrated potatoes and vegetables in large quantities.

Large contracts for army clothing and shipbuilding yards and the lumber industry.

He procured space on British ships for the shipment of condensed milk and cream from Oregon condenseries, whereby the disaster which threatened this industry, through inability to get its products to market, was averted.

Senator McNary is working:

For prompt payment of allotments to dependent relatives of our soldiers and sailors.

For the construction of a coast Military Highway at Government expense.

For a comprehensive plan for the utilization of Oregon's water power resources.

Senator McNary was born on a farm in Oregon; reared in the Baptist Church; educated in the public schools, worked his way through Stanford University; is a lawyer and farmer and has been a life long Republican. He was formerly a justice on the Supreme Court and later chairman of the State Republican Central Committee.

Space forbids further enumeration of the vast amount of work Senator McNary has done for Oregon, but anyone will realize from the foregoing that the Senator has displayed truly remarkable ability, coupled with extraordinary diligence and energy. His native state can best show its appreciation of his faithful and efficient services by nominating and electing him.

Thomas B. Kay, State Treasurer.

B. W. Sleema, Bus. Rep. of District Council of Carpenters.

Mrs. Geo. W. McMab, Pres. of Co-operative League.

Thomas A. McBride, Chief Justice of Oregon Supreme Court.

T. B. Neuhausen, Vice-Chairman Hughes Campaign Committee. (Paid. Adv.)

**CAUSE OF WAR LAID AT DOOR
OF HUNS BY PRINCE.**

Teutonic Ex-Ambassador of England Declares that Germany Forced Hostilities.

While the military rulers of Germany have been making desperate efforts to revive the fighting spirit of the people with victories in the West, an internal disturbance of German public opinion has been caused by the publication of a private, secret memorandum written by Prince Lichnowsky, who was German Ambassador in London for several years ending with the outbreak of the war. This document is a review of negotiations growing out of the Balkan wars and preceding the great war, and of German foreign policy. It condemns that policy and corroborates the charges made by the allies that Germany deliberately forced war, that the allies strove for peace, and that the Serbian dispute could easily have been adjusted but for the unyielding attitude of Germany.

According to the London Times half a dozen copies of the memorandum were made by Prince Lichnowsky and were shown by him to his personal friends. One copy fell into the hands of the Stockholm Politiken, an extreme Socialist paper, which began publication in serial form, but after the first part had appeared "the German Government apparently made frantic efforts to stop further disclosures" and publication was mysteriously suspended.

Prince Forced to Apologize.

The main committee of the Reichstag held an inquiry and a letter of apology from Prince Lichnowsky to Chancellor von Hertling was read. In this letter the Prince says he showed the memorandum under a pledge of absolute secrecy to "quite a few political friends, one of whom gave to an officer of the general staff to read, and the latter, 'manifolded and memorandum and sent it to a number of personages, most of whom are unknown to me.' The most important parts have been published in the Socialist Vorwaerts, but many German journals have not done so. Still the Times says, 'even in Germany the truth is gradually becoming known.'

Prince Lichnowsky in the memorandum admits that he has been an opponent of the triple alliance, especially of the alliance with Austria, but says that when the crisis came he had abandoned his opposition to that policy. Telling of a visit to Kiel at the end of June, 1914, he says joy was shown by the Kaiser's guests at the assassination of the Archduke that the German Ambassador of Austria was rebuked for counseling moderation, that his own recommendation to give the same advice was rejected, and that Herr von Jagow "answered that Russia was not ready; there would doubtless be a certain amount of bluster, but the more firmly we stood by Austria, the more would Russia draw back." He corroborated the story that Germany approved the Austrian ultimatum at the Potsdam conference on July 5, 1914.

He returned to London instructed "to induce the English press to take up a friendly attitude if Austria gave the death blow to the great Serbian movement," but when the ultimatum appeared all the British newspapers, with one exception, "were at one in their condemnation" and "the whole world, except in Berlin and Vienna understood that it meant war."

Conciliatory Answer Made.

He "pressed for as conciliatory an answer as possible on the part of Serbia," and his reply "was in accordance with British efforts," for "Mr. Pashitch had actually accepted every thing except two points, about which he declared his readiness to negotiate."

"If Russia and England had wanted war in order to fall upon us, a hint to Belgrade would have been sufficient and the unheard-of note would have remained unanswered."

"Concerning the proposal for mediation made by Sir Edward Gray, he says:

"It would have been easy to find an acceptable form for the disputed points. . . . Given good will, everything could have been settled at one or two sittings, and the mere acceptance of the British proposal would have relieved the tension and would have further improved our relations to England. I urgently recommended the proposal, saying that otherwise world war was imminent, in which we had everything to lose and nothing to gain. In vain I was told that it was against the dignity of Austria and that we did not want to interfere in the Serbian business, but left it to our ally. I was told to work for localization of the conflict.

"Of course it would only have needed a hint from Berlin to make Count Berchtold satisfy himself with a diplomatic success and put up with the Serbian reply. But this hint was not given. On the contrary we pressed for war. What a fine success it would have been.

War is Hinted Upon.

"After our refusal Sir Edward asked us to come forward with a proposal of our own. We insisted upon war. I could get no other answer (from Berlin) then that it was an enormous conciliatoriness on the part of Austria to contemplate no annexation of territory."

Under the heading "Question of Guilt," Prince Lichnowsky thus sums the counts in the indictment against Germany:

"As appears from all official publications, without the facts being con-

troverted by our own White Book, which owing to its poverty and gaps constitutes a grave self-accusation;

"1. We encouraged Count Berchtold to attack Serbia, although no German interest was involved, and the danger of a world war must have been known to us—whether we knew the text of the ultimatum is a question of complete indifference.

"2. In the days between July 23 and July 30, 1914, when Mr. Sanzonoff emphatically declared that Russia would not tolerate an attack upon Serbia, we rejected the British proposals of mediation, although Serbia, under Russia and British pressure, had accepted almost the whole ultimatum, and although an arrangement about the two points in question could easily have been reached, and Count Berchtold was even ready to satisfy himself with the Serbian reply;

"3. On July 30 when Count Berchtold wanted to give way, we, without Austria having been attacked, replied to Russia's mere mobilization by sending an ultimatum to St. Petersburg, and on July 31 we declared war on the Russians, although the Czar had pledged his word that as long as negotiations continued not a man should march—so that we deliberately destroyed the possibility of a peaceful settlement.

In view of these indisputable facts, it is not surprising that the whole civilized world outside Germany attributes to us the sole guilt of the world war."

Gloomy Future Foreseen.

"Our future," is forecast in these gloomy terms by the Prince:

"Today, after two years of the war there can be no further doubt that we cannot hope for an unconditional victory over Russians, English, French, Italians, Rumanians and Americans, and that we can not reckon upon the overthrow of our enemies. But we can reach a compromised peace only upon the basis of the evacuation of the occupied territories, the possession of which in any case signifies for us a burden and weakness and the peril of new wars. Consequently every thing should be avoided which hinders a change of course on the part of those enemy groups which perhaps still be won over to the idea of compromise—the British radicals and the Russian reactionaries. Even from this point of view our Polish project is just as objectionable as any interference with Belgian rights, or the execution of British citizens—to say nothing of the mad submarine war scheme.

"Our future lies upon the water. True, but it therefore does not lie in Poland or Belgium, in France and Serbia. This is a reversion to the Holy Roman Empire, to the aberrations of the Hohenstaufen and Hapsburgs. It is the policy of Drake and Raleigh, Nelson and Rhodes.

Triple-alliance policy is a relaps into the past, a revolt from the future, from imperialism, from world policy. Central Europe is medievalism; Berlin-Bagdad is a cul de sac, and not a road into the open, to unlimited possibilities, and to the world mission of the German people.

Triple Alliance Policy Approved.

"I am no enemy of Austria or Hungary, or Italy or Serbia, or any other state; I am only an enemy of the triple alliance policy, which was bound to divert us from our aims, and to bring us on the sloping plane of continental policy. It was not German policy but Austrian dynasty policy. The Austrians had accustomed themselves to regard the alliance as an umbrella under whose protection they could make excursions at pleasure into the East.

And what result have we to expect from the struggle of peoples? The United States of Africa will be British like the United States of America, Australia and Oceania; and the Latin states of Europe, as I said years ago, will fall into the same relationship to the United Kingdom as the Latin sisters of America to the United States. They will be dominated by the Anglo-Saxon; France, exhausted by the war, will link herself still more closely to Great Britain. In the long run Spain also will not resist.

"In Asia the Russian and Japanese will expand with their limitations and their customs, and the South will remain to the British.

The world will belong to the Anglo-Saxon, the Russian and the Japanese, and the German will remain alone with Austria and Hungary. His sphere of power will be that of thought and of trade, not that of the bureaucrats and the soldiers. The German appeared too late, and the world war has destroyed the last possibility of catching up the lost ground of founding a colonial empire.

The program of the great Rhodes, who saw the salvation of mankind in British expansion and British imperialism, will be realized."

Notice of Hearing Final Account.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has filed in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, her final account as administratrix of the estate of Thomas Broton, deceased; and that the said court has set Saturday, the 4th day of May, 1918, at ten o'clock a.m. at the courtroom of said court, in Tillamook City, Tillamook County, Oregon, as the time and place for the hearing of objections, if any there be, to the said account and the closing of said estate.

Dated April 4th, 1918.

Ruby Broton, Administratrix of the Estate of Thomas Broton, Deceased.

**Vote for
RALPH E. WILLIAMS
Republican
Candidate for National Committeeman**

Ralph E. Williams, of Portland, native son of Oregon and present Republican National Committeeman, is a candidate for renomination and election. All Oregon knows that Mr. Williams was the chief factor in bringing about the reunion of the Republican and Progressive parties in the state in 1916, resulting in Oregon being the only state in the west to cast its electoral vote for Hughes. That Mr. Williams' splendid work in harmonizing the various elements of the Republican and Progressive parties is also recognized nationally, is attested by strong letters of endorsement, written by William R. Wilcox, retiring chairman of the Republican National Committee, George W. Perkins chairman of the executive committee of the Progressive party, and Will H. Hays, recently elected chairman of the Republican National Committee. These letters refer not only to the state and national campaign of 1916, but also to the recent meeting of the Republican National Committee at St. Louis, where Mr. Williams' activities materially aided in establishing the spirit of co-operation and harmony which now prevails in the party through out the United States.

A descendant of Oregon pioneer stock, his parents having crossed the plains to Oregon in 1845, Ralph Williams' Americanism has found abundant expression since the outbreak of the war by participation in all patriotic activities.

As is generally known, seniority in service gives prestige and influence on the Republican National Committee in the same measure as of Congressional committees. At the present time he is ranked as a seniority on the National Committee by two members only. This puts Mr. Williams in a position of power and distinction such as no new member of the Committee could hope to attain.

His reelection will insure the State of Oregon all the added benefits which will naturally accrue from his increased standing.

THOS. H. TONGUE, Jr.

CLYDE G. HUNTLEY

WILLARD L. MARKS

WALTER L. TOOZE, Jr.

F. H. LEWIS

D. L. POVEY.

Members of Hughes Campaign Committee (Republican-Progressive.

(Paid. Adv.)

**For Governor,
GUS. C. MOSER,
Republican,
President Oregon State Senate.**



A Patriotic American.

A Native of Wisconsin, age 47.

For 27 Years a Resident of Oregon.

A Vigorous Champion of the Rights of the People.

For a vigorous prosecution of the war to a victorious conclusion.

For strict business principles in management of State affairs.

For Rural Credits Extension, Irrigation, Drainage and Development of all our resources.

For assistance by Portland Capital and business to every section of our great State.

For the rights of both Labor and Capital under a scheme of mutual co-operation.

For Good Roads, but fighting the Paving Trust.

We are paying about \$5000 more per 16 foot mile of Bitulithic Pavement in Oregon than is being paid in Washington. Let us build good roads in every county in the State—Give Every County a Square Deal.

Elect Moser and you will forever banish the subtle influence of the Paving Trust from Oregon politics.

Aggressively Independent.

(Paid Adv.)



What Does L. J. SIMPSON Stand For?

"Your Kind of Man for Governor", is the slogan of L. J. Simpson, a man who stands for the following principles:

- For Americanism, first and foremost.
- For Republican principles.
- For patriotic support of nation's war activities.
- For the development of Oregon's vast resources, and the encouragement of agriculture.
- For good roads.
- For rigid law enforcement.
- For nation wide prohibition and women's suffrage.
- For patriotic co-operation between employer and employee.
- For national, universal eight-hour day, excepting agriculture.
- For better working and living conditions for the thousands of workers and laborers throughout the state.
- For the greatest possible moral, social and economic advancement of all citizens of the state.
- For an efficient state educational system.
- For a clean, impartial, business like administration.
- "Policies backed by twenty years of practice."
- "Your kind of man for Governor" is

L. J. SIMPSON

(Republican)

Primary FRIDAY MAY 17th Paid Ad. issued by "Simpson for Governor" League, 411 Bldg. Portland, Oregon.

**First Class Job Printing
at Headlight Office.**